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DAILY, Per Year

DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Year FREELY, Per Year... Fostage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

The Governor Gets Some Authoritative Information.

Major McKINLEY met Governor HILL on a railroad train in Ohio on Wednesday These two distinguished representatives of opposite and irreconcilable theories of government exchanged the courtesies appropelate to such a meeting and then pleasant ly separated, the Major going to Marshallville to speak in his own behalf, and the Governor going to Wooster to speak against

the Major. In the course of the brief interview on the train Major McKINLEY informed Governor HILL that the Republican leaders in the House were determined to put through the Longe Elections bill at the next session of Congress, "no matter what the consequences might be." As the bill has already passed the House, this means, we suppose that it is the intention of Mr. REED and Mr. McKINLEY to exert upon reluctant Republican Senators the same amount of political and personal pressure as was required to force the odious measure through that branch of the national legislature in which the influence of these two strong men is more immediately potent.

At the last session there was sufficient Republican opposition in the Senate to the Force bill to postpone its enactment until after the November elections. At one time it looked like an indefinite postponement The redlection of the Speaker, and other decisive evidence that Republican sentiment throughout the country supports and applauds Mr. REED in his greatest and boldest scheme of centralization, came too late to be of service. Since adjournment the popularity of the REED policy with the Republican voters has been demonstrated in a hundred ways. There is no doubt that the Force bill will be pressed with renewed energy when Congress meets, or that it will be the one great issue between Republicans and Democrats during the last session of the Fifty-first Congress.

On the day when Major McKinkey so frankly notified Governor HILL that the Force bill is to be passed without regard to consequences, Speaker REED was communicating to a Republican audience in Burlington. Iowa, the practical use to which the law will be put when enacted. His prospectus is quite as interesting as the Major's prophecy. We quote Mr. REED:

"There is a great wrong going on in the land: 8,000, 600 of Southern people and their representatives are de prived of their rights. Were these rights equally dis-tributed all over the country the case would not be so bad; but they are taken and thrust into the hands of the South who thereby rule the people whose right they have usurped. Will any one say this is just Now, we want to put a stop to that. [Cheers.] We have got to stop it by law. All the representatives of the South and the editors admit there is not an honest count or a free ballor. Is it wrong that the United States should know something about these Southern methods that placed in twenty-six seats in the is a great cry that the bill takes away the liberty of the people. It does; it takes away this liberty to steal bal-let boxes, to confiscate returns, and to disfranchise the negro. How sensitive these Democrats are about bayonets! Can it be that this is a memory of the past that suggests this timidity ! [Laughter.]

Twenty-six Southern districts to be taken from the Democrats and given to the Republicans by the application of the bayonet rule! That would wipe out, let us say, a Democratic majority of twenty-slx in the House of Representatives and substitute for it a Republican majority of twenty-six. It would effect a change of fifty-two in the relative strength of the parties in the House, and to that monstrous extent would overrule the will of the people as expressed through the ballot boxes. Observe that Mr. REED assumes in advance that the twenty-six Democratic Congressmen from the South are to be displaced by the bayonet. The question of the right or justice of the proceeding does not enter into the minds of the Republican conspirators. They take the twenty-six seats for granted, and occupy themselves only with the details of the process by which they are to get those twentysix seats impaled upon the point of the

Federal bayonet. We commend the utterances of Major McKINLEY and Speaker REED last Wednesday to the attention of the Democrats of the South, and also to the Democrats of New York, who are hardly less concerned than their Southern brethren; particularly at a time when some Democrats of New York are urged to join hands with the followers of REED and Mckinkey in an attempt to capture the government of this Democratic city for the benefit of the party of Fraud

Another Gladstonian Victory.

The Unionists are beginning to learn what the average Euglish voter thinks of the arrest of Messrs. Dillon and O'BRIEN and of the police outrages at Tipperary. For weeks past there has been a heated contest in the Eccles division of Lancashire, the Conservatives endeavoring to hold the seat which they gained in 1886 by a majority of about 200, and the Gladstonians striving with at least equal energy to wrench it from them. bome of the most effective campaign speakers on both sides were sent to the scene of conflict, the Unionists being represented by the John Goret, Mr. H. H. HOWARTH, and Mr. GEORGE WYNDAM, while a former official of the Durham Miners' Association, Mr. WILLIAM WINGHT, also tried to influence the miners of the Eccles division in favor of Mr. ECESTON, the Tory candidate. On the other hand, für CHAHLES RUSSELL, Sir GEORGE TREVELVAN, and Mr. JACOB BRIGHT promised to do what they could for Mr. Bony, the Gladstonian nominee, but it was evident two weeks ago from the reserved and cautious tone of the English Libera papers that they had but little hope of suc onse. A marked change must since have taken place in the feeling of the constitsency, for at the ballot box on Wednesday, ugh the Unionists polled 978 votes more then they did in 1886, the Gladstonians in ereased their votes by 916 and returned their candidate by a majority of 205. This unexpected result of a hard fight cannot be at tributed to the injection of a labor lanue into the enevas, for the Gladstonian nomines hand nearly all the miners' votes in 1806. Meithur can it be accribed to the undefence of the Irish woters, who are over 600 strong in the constituency, for they were to a man arrayed on the Gladstopian side at the last general election. The triumph in the Eccles livision can be due to nothing else than the diagnet and indignation at the recent malig-single ment and brutal aghibitions of Barrouw's prespons

Irlah policy aroused among those electors, who, although they were bewildered by Mr. GLADSTONE'S Home Rule bill and held aloof from the election of four years ago, are now convinced that the programme of coercion has been carried far enough. What will be the political effect of this

shrewdest observers among the Gladstonian and Parnellite members of Parliament, while of course delighted at the cogent demonstration of their growing strength in the English constituencies, fear that it may deter the Salisbury Government from assenting to an early dissolution of the legis lature. For that purpose the defeat of the Tories at Eccles was not needed. They had already in preceding by-elections conclusive evidence that the tide of public opinion had turned against them. Inasmuch, however, as they are certain to have a superabundance of money for campaign expenses, while the Gladstonians, owing to the death of Lord WOLVERTON, will be even more straitened than they were in 1886, the Conservatives, if they had only themselves to think of might be willing to risk a contest now rather than wait longer and fare worse. But they are held back from a course which would have at least the merit of boldness by the despair of the Dissident Liberals, who know that they have no voters behind them, and that their own seats, therefore, are irretrievably lost. With the exception of Lord HARTINGTON, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and perhaps a dozen of their followers, the Liberals who deserted Mr. GLADSTONE in June, 1886, see that for them there is no political future Conscious of their own helplessness, they have clung to the Tories with the clutch of drowning men. If we except Mr. Goschen, who is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. LEONARD COURTNEY, who is permanent Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, they have not demanded or accepted any of the honors or emoluments of office The Tories cannot in common decency turn adrift such meek and unexacting allies. To bid them go to the country would be cruelty to animals. Out of charity to the Dissident Liberals, who are now taking their farewell of public life, the Tories must put off the parting hour to the utmost statutory limit. There can be no doubt that they will do this if they can. Unless the Gladstonians and Liberals, by obstruction, prevent them from passing the bills absolutely necessary for the centinuance of government, Lord Salisbury has manifestly resolved to postpone the dis solution of Parliament until 1893. From another point of view, however, the

victory in Lancashire will be of the utmost value to the friends of home rule. Viewed in connection with the many preceding indications of the popular will, it justifies them morally in declaring by their course in Parliament that the voice of the nation must be heeded, and that if discredited Ministers will not go out they must be forced out. The closure is clearly inefficient when the work of obstruction is systematically pursued by a large fraction of the House, Already in the last session some seventy Radicals urfuer the lead of Mr. LABOUCHERE showed an inclination to cooperate with the eighty-six Parnellites in completely blocking the wheels of legislation, and thus compelling an immediate appeal to constituencies. But for the cold water cast on the project by the occupants of the front Opposition bench, Lord SALISBURY might have been constrained by sheer inability to carry on the Government to have recourse to a new general election. If the Gladstonian leaders hung back because they wanted more decisive proof that the country was with them, that proof is furnished by the outcome of the Eccles byelection. It is henceforth clear that the electors will sanction the use of any expedient known to parliamentary warfare for the purpose of ejecting Ministers who have obviously ceased to represent the people, The Gladstonians and Parnellites can, by combination in obstructive tactics, dislocate the legislative machinery of Great Britain, and it ought to be dislocated from the hour that it is used to nullify the wishes and con victions of the nation.

A hundred or more ladies, some of them conspicuous in fashionable society, have signed a paper begging the voters who have not already registered to do so without fail on one or the other of the two remaining days of registration, to-day and to-morrow. That is good advice, and every man to whom it is addressed ought to give it heed, for the duty of voting is the most obliga-

tory imposed on a citizen. It is also his highest privilege, and neglect of it is disgraceful to him. Every Democrat especially ought to see that his name is on the registry list and his vote in the ballot box. If these gentle ladies had stopped after lay

ing down so great and sound a principle, they would have shown their wisdom, and the admonition would have struck men with the more force as coming from a source so unusual. But they go further, and by urging men after registering to vote for the ticket of bargains and dicker, as if that were a duty equally imperative, they show that their appeal is only another of the devices got up by the crafty politicians who managed that deal. First, it was the parsons, and now it is the women who are beguiled into partnership with political trickery and made to serve the purposes of cant and humbug.

Therefore we have no word of criticism or censure for these gracious ladies themselves. We are glad to see them taking an interest in politics, for we are sure that when eventually they reach an intelligent understanding of the questions and issues involved in political campaigns their support of sound principles of government will be as earnest as their loveliness is irresistible. In this case they have simply been deceived by designing men, so that their political influence, alse! is utterly destroyed for the moment. But that is not surprising, considering that they have gone into a busi-ness so novel to them. When they have learned by experience that for the first time they have been powerless with men, for they will not change a single vote by their electioneering, their natural wit will assert itself and they will not be so easily hood-

winked a second time. The circular to which they signed their names so thoughtless y, and probably in most cases so carelessly, says that the coming municipal election involves a contest not of party against party, but of the people of New York against "the body of corrupt politicians who now hold our city Governm Of course, it involves nothing of the sort. There is no such issue whatever. It is the effort of one body of politicians to win the offices from another, though the party already in power has demonstrated that long experience in municipal government has given it superior ability and fitness for the As a matter of fact, the Government has been conducted with unusual efficiency, economy, and freedom from corruption. Corruption is far more likely to occur, nay, it is sure to occur, as past experience has proved, when for a single party, easily and quickly held to responsibility for its administration, is sub-

stituted such a political conglomeration as these ladies have been tricked into advocating. The more they learn of political history the more thoroughly they will lear that lesson. The officers in the City Hall are merely servants of the people, and they serve the people best when they wear the livery of a party, by which they can always latest conquest of a Tory seat? Some of the

and immediately be distinguished. When the feminine politicians are made say further, because of their blameless ignorance and perhaps excusable thoughtcompess that the election of the motley ticket "directly concerns the comfort and health of every household and the morals of the entire community," they are made to utter untruth and nonsense. Let them ask themselves in what respect the comfort and health of their individual households have actually suffered from the present administration of the municipal Government. The Croton water runs better and higher than ever. There is no defect in the sewerage for which the city authorities are responsible nowever it may be with their own plumbers The streets and avenues along which many of them live have been handsome ly repayed since the present Govern ment came into power, and only last Wednesday Mayor GRANT fought in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for enlarged appropriations to continue and extend the blessing. They can drive and walk abroad at all hours with greater security than in any other of the capitals of the world because of the careful police protection under which they live. The Health Department was never before so diligent and so skilful in guarding the health of their families. Their children are in no danger from dread ful epidemics, and accomplished sanitary engineers and inspectors, employed by the department, are constantly and successfully at work to get rid of the causes of zymotic disease.

The truth is that these ladies and all others in New York are doing remarkably well under the administration of what this circular petulantly denounces as "the body of corrupt politicians who now hold our city Government;" and they will do even better when these officers are continued in power by the result of the coming election as studious and faithful servants of the people; for experience has taught them lessons of administration by which every inhabitant of the town will profit in the future.

Some day when those women have acquired the practical knowledge of public affairs which alone entitles them to instruct men how to vote, they will not be caught in such a trap of falsehood and humbug as that into which they have now fallen so completely. Meantime the vast majority of the women of New York are wiser in their allence than these in their speech. They are Democrats, and if they likewise signed their names to a paper declaring their political desires and sympathies, even the columns of THE SUN would not be many enough to contain the list.

Non-partisanship.

How non-partisanship works can be seen if one will look at the coalition which proposed to catch the non-partisan idealists by joining together two sets of opposing partisans. The result is very curious.

The single local question upon which there can properly be no partisanship within the limits of New York city has been put beyond the domain of this GRACE-PLATT non-partisan movement. A demand for the just enumeration of New York city's inhabitants, which the Mayor has shown to be so outrage ously necessary, could not be carried in any joint meeting of the two parties to the coali tion. This greatest possible wrong to the locality could not be condemned, nor could the persistent struggle necessary to get the wrong righted be made by the job lot of politicians who have got themselves in front of the political parsons.

All that the non-partisanship in the GRACE PLATT combination could do would be to deal out the offices on a non-partisan basis or in other words according to the deal agreed upon. That would be all.

About Tammany Hall, on the other hand, is the Democratic organization of the town and it stands pledged and able to maintain the city's rights and needs as they are fixed by law or as they may arise by accident. And it stands particularly and with great force of determination for a fair count for New York.

The Prejudice . that Slanders.

The Rev. W. S. RAINSFORD, a clergyman who still follows the trail of Messrs. GRACE and PLATT, is credited with this appeal in their interests, addressed to those whom he calls his "dear fellow workers:"

"We have banded gurselves together in prayer to help, wherever we see it, the good and oppose the evil.

"Under political role our city's deverament has become a disgrace. The political organization that has controlled it and threatens to continue that control, is manifestly corrupt. Let us collectively and individu uly do what we can to induce all our friends to vot ipal League."

Dr. RAINSFORD has appeared twice before the public in controversies outside of the church, and the result in neither case was calculated to increase the effectiveness of his work as a clergyman. He cannot have aided himself either by this criticism on local politics. He may have the high ideal of a city government that might be entertained by a man who given no consideration to its practical working, and he is entitled to express his opinion all the same; but what he says regarding the present administration has no actual basis other than his own imagination. The evidence on the subject is so strongly against what he thinks that it may be unhesitatingly said that it is not so. So far from our municipal Government being, as Dr. RAINSFORD thoughtlessly describes it, a diagrace, we have had during Mayor GRANT's administration an extremely wellordered and reputably governed city. Before he came into office the Hon. ABRAM is HEWITT was Mayor—a man unquestionably as high in his motives as in his exec utive ability and experience. There was no more earnest advocate than THE SUS of retaining Mr. HEWITT in the City Hall when it was proposed to put Mr. GRANT in his place. Yet though the Republican party which controls the New York Legis inture has been trying under extreme partiand pressure to expose something of the Mayor's administration that would discredit him and the Tammany organization the result has been a fallure. It is the combination that Dr. RAIMSFORD is fighting for, upon whose platform night before last there est a man known as Brother-in-Low SECCLUR, the shattered age of the FARSETT committee, and not Mayor GRAFF, that Dr. Harsspoud and his friends should investigate and oppose.

Some of the clergymen who became prominently connected with the campaign this fall, with the purpose of starting a nonpartisan movement, have withdrawn from it rather than be taken into the really victous slough of politics into which it has fallen. We advise Dr. Harmspomp, iff he

the situation with the straightforwardness that becomes a clergyman in or out of polities, to withdraw also.

The Anti-Democracy.

That is what it is, and no Democratic votes in New York should forget it. North and South the Democrats of the country are looking to this great Democratic city for encouragement in the battle

that is beginning. They see the lines drawn straight in New York between a Democratic ticket and a ticket of the Anti-Democracy.

The Anti-Democracy is a temporary and heterogeneous organization composed of the admirers of Tom REED and the heelers of TOM PLATT, Mugwumps and free trade cranks, chronic factionists serving selfish ends under the pretence of disinterested citisenship, and some honest but mistaken Democrate who tall in because their eyes are not yet open to the real significance of the movement.

Anti-Democracy is led or aided and abet ted by such individuals as that old Fraud and Force Republican, GEORGE JONES of the New York Times, single tax HENRY GEORGE WILLIAM MACHIAVELLI IVINS, "LARRY GODKIN, and the Rev. WALDO MESSAROS lately of Philadelphia,

The men and the influences that deprived New York of the World's Fair and that are now seeking to defraud it of its just repre sentation by a census 200,000 short of the true count, are the parties chiefly interested n the success of the Anti-Democracy. The Anti-Democratic cause is sure to have the earnest sympathy and approval of Robert

P. Porter when he arrives. PORTER, PLATT, JONES, and humbug-do the Democrats of New York want any better targets at which to aim their ballots?

It is proposed to make for the World's Fair at Chicago a collection of idols, fetiches, kobogs, tabus, kisses, enquizies, ju-jus, gusgrees, and totems, together with the sacred vestments, utensils, and paraphernalia of all known idol-worshiping nations and tribes. ancient and modern. But will the Mugwumps e there, and their various idols?

The young Kaiser of Germany has now andertaken to protect his Jewish subjects against the wrongs perpetrated upon them by wil-minded Christians. He has gone so far ately as to give a warning to the notorious anti-Jewish Court Chaplain STORCEER, and to inform him that the Jews must not hereafter be vilified at the religious meetwhich the Stoeckerites may be permitted to hold. This is a new departure of a very interesting kind, and the novelty-loving young Emperor deserves to be complimented upon his courage in defending a race that has suffered many hardships at the hands of the lew-baiters of Germany.

The time has come for a change in the standard of speed now in use for classifying American trotters. 2:30 should not mark the proper limit for admitting animals to the honors of the stud book when a yearling can enter the 2:30 list. Freedom, a yearling son of Sable Wilkes, has trotted in 2:29%. After that there is not much better reason for a 2:30 list than for a 2:40 list. The figures surrounding the standard performances on the track should certainly be moved forward to 2:25. Even that is seven seconds slower than the record for a two-year-old, and fourteen and a half second slower than the record for a three-year-old.

A British Consul writes to the London Times proposing, in connection with "a growing feeling among English manufacturers and merchants." that her Majesty's Government should" reconsider the universal application of the free trade principle." The extent of reconsideration recommended consists in establishing a system of free trade for the British empire, including its "colonies, dominions, and protective spheres of influence or nations in tutelage," the principle of protection to be applied to trade with outsiders.

That would be a reproduction of the Ameri can system as it has always been-free trade between the States and qualified trade with foreigners.

A correspondent requests THE SUN to stamp out the use of the word "for" in the sense of "during." Impossible. What would become of those beautiful lines: "It may be for years

And it may be forever. Never!

ATTACKING THE NEW TARIFF.

Importers Claim that the Bill Signed was Not that Passed by Congress. New York importers who have been paving the new duties exacted by the McKinley Tariff

law under protest, have taken steps to question the validity of the law, upon the ground that the bill as passed was not the bill that was signed by the President, the drawback clause in relation to the tobacco schedules, which was adopted in the bill as passed, being omitted in the official copy of the bill as presented to the President for his signature. The question of the validity of the law turns upon the interpre tation of section 30, an amendment to which was made, withdrawn, and subsequently restored before the final passage of the bill. The

stored before the final passage of the bill. The restored part was omitted in the copy of the bill signed by the President, and this, it is claimed, invalidates the law.

The importers are planning to carry the matter into the courts, and Daniel McKeever, Beerstary of the Importers Association, said yesterday that the members of the organization would meet in a few days for the purpose of taking concerted action against the bill. Mr. McKeever is confident that the courts will decide that the bill did not become a law.

Collector Erhaudt is confident that the importers can not upset the law.

The American Tartified British Shipping From the Pall Mall Garette.

In reply to an inquiry on the subject, Mr. Theo. V. & 'I give you my opinion for what it is worth. I can not see that the new tariff will affect shipping much, at any rate as far as cargo boats are concerned. Out ward cargo to the United States was always very scarce. and limited to ore and rough iron, the plates, a few raits (very few of the latter for the last turce to five years), occasionally a few car-gees of sugar from the Continental ports, and the rates paid as a rule leave little or no profit, but afford a good ballasting. The elieration in the tariff will not, in my opinion, kill these trades. As to the liners, the faw fine goods they used to get may have paid, but I doubt it; my estimate of their trade is that their passenger traffic makes their money and often has to hear the insees of their narse work. I feel quite action tear the losses of their serge work. I feel quite actioned that in the Atlantic feery trade it is always a great financial mistake to combine goods and passenger trades in the same bottom. On the whole, I fail to see that any great less to English shipping will accrue from the atlant tariff.

The Mouth Sounded the Keynote From the Atlany Plants.

The first has originated there phrases that have become provertial than all the cent of the papers in the menticy put together. The dirty flowing flowing has been accepted everywhere as the her intend of the compagnitude. againsi Canasa. Tur ner is great for keymoton

Bemorratte Elizir. From the Cities Observer.
Governor Mill will put new life to the anti-facilities The All-seeing Ston. From the General Administra.

Ton the to worth all that to arted for it. No ovens

A Suggestion " by done," eath the artist. " the word is at my last parating's gone for rand, and I'm hanged if \$
ago think of appthing to paint. "Paint the wait," engagement the tearter of the etails.

A Big Promise. "I love you, during, more than songue can teli-& continued, my boart, that off suffices— But I will add that this Fil do, as well: For you Fil give up everything, dear Hall

HOW NAVIES ARE ADMINISTERED.

British, Austrian, Russian, French, Gor on, and Italian Mintetrice of Marine, WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. - Secretary Tracy is credited with a desire to put the Navy Department. If possible, on a more businesslike and efficient basis. The present bureau system was established not quite half a century ago in 1842. The number of bureaus then provided for was five, and twenty years later they were increased to eight, as the civil war had greatly augmented the business of the Navy Department. Prior to the bureau system the depart ment possessed, under the Secretary, a Board of Commissioners composed of Captains in the navy. That Board was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and this arrangement, which was first made in 1815, lasted

twenty-seven years. How far our present system is enpable of mprovement under a retention of all the bureaus is a matter of some discussion. Secretary Whitney attempted to gain efficiency in the keeping of accounts and in the purchase and distribution of supplies by enlarging the functions of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, under the Paymaster-General. When Secretary Tracy took charge of the department he directed his attention rather to the Bureau of Navigation, whose sphere was enlarged so as to include nearly all matters relating to the personnel of the navy. Of late a study has been made by Lieut, G. W. Mentz of the way in which the leading European nations organize their navy departments, in order to see if any suggestions of value can b obtained for our own. His general conclusion is that in the more

autocratic Governments, like Russia, Germany and Austria, the policy is to have the navy governed entirely by professional naval men, an officer of high rank being pinced over it; whereas "in countries governed by Parliament naval influence is naturally great, but is not paramount." In Italy and France the Minister of Marine is a member of Parliament, and so is the First Lord of the Admiraity in England, who is practically Minister of Marine, although the navy is administered by a Board of Commissioners. Both in England and France the pre-ent head of the navyl establishment is a civilian, and in Italy the Minister of Marine is the Chief Constructor, who is assisted by a Hear Admiral as Under Secretary. These civilian chiefs are advised by permanent councils, composed of naval officers of high rank, who are free from routine and detail bureau work. All European ministries, according to Lieut, Mentz, agree in separating executive from administrative duties. In England the former are confided to the First Sea Lord and his associates, the Second and Junior Sea Lords. In France and Italy they belong to the Chief of the General Staff, as is also the case in Russia. In Austria they are discharged by the private cabinet of the Marins Commandant, the chief of which is a Cantain, while in Germany the Ober-Kommando directs the fleet when in commission. These executive duties include the charge of the personnel and the movements of the liest. and Austria, the policy is to have the navy

the fleet.
The work of administration is usually divided

mission. These executive duties include the charge of the personnel and the movements of the fleet.

The work of administration is usually divided into three parts—personnel, material, and fluance, or accounts. Sometimes a fourth is added, that—of artillery and torpedoes. In England a civilian has charge of the division of finance, and generally, as in our own service, it is under the ranking Paymaster. The other divisions are put in charge of naval executive officers of high rank. In the subdivisions the offices are each in charge of we technical expert, either a naval officer or a civilian. In Italy and France a naval constructor is in charge of the division of material, while in England. Bussia, Germany, and Austria, the chief is of the military or executive branch of the navy.

A Board of Commissioners in the British navy is appointed to "execute the oilice of High Admiral." This Board of Admiralty comprises the First Lord, four Naval Lords, one Civil Lord, the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, and the Permanent Secretary, but its administrative business is really distributed by the First Lord, acting on his sole discretion. The French Minister of Marine is now a civilian and a Senator, although the office has been held by a Vice-Admiral. He administers the navy, while the executive functions are carried out by his Cabinet and the general staff. Germany last year for the first time separated the command of the navy from its administration, an imperial decree putting the former upon an Admiral, appointed by the Emperor, and the latter upon a Naval Secretary, iesenosible to the Imperial Chancellor. The aluministration is divided into two branches, made as distinct as possible—one the Ober-Rommando and the other the Reichs-Marine-Amt. The latter furnishes the supplies required; the former regulates the manner of using them. The Marine-Amt is somewhat analogous to a War Department from Jan 1, 1890. The Minister, who is the senior naval constructor, has now held this soffice more than six years.

The genera and repair of vesseis, yards, and doeks, aithough sometimes this is so divided as to put ordnance under a different class. Finally comes finance or accounts. This was substantially what Secretary Whitney almed to bring about in our navy; but his plan excited opposition in Congress and had to be reconstructed. Exactly what form the suggestions of Secretary Tracy will take can perhaus be known only when his annual report appears. For some changes, such as those which he has effected in the Bureau of Navagation, he already has power in virtue of his office.

Scott Will Never He a Precedent. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As would be Mayor Scott paid his respects to me in his speech at Cooper Union last evening, I will return the compilment by suggesting to him that if he and his fellow conspirators are successful, and the Deal or Fusion ticket is elected. and the office of Mayor should become vacant, and the office of Mayor should become vacant, the President of the Board of Aldermen would be a ting Mayor. The Republicans would then have that officer as well as the Sheriff and County Cierk to aid them in their effort to break down the Democratic majority in this city. I believe that Mr. Scott is the first person claiming to be a Democratic who has acreed to run for Mayor on a tusion ticket, unless it was provided that his possible successor should also be a Democrat. Yours truly.

NEW YORE, Oct. 23.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The Beligious Standers,

To THE Entros of THE SUN-Str: Copies of your editorial. "Bearing False Witness," in to day's issue ought to be distributed among the parishdoners of every one of the political parsons who have entered upon a cam pairs of "baseless stander". It is, tudeed, one of the most demoralizing phases of the present situation that preschers of the gospel should in their misgoided pulitical real be willing to outdo the professional politician in a reckless disregard for truth and justice

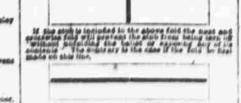
When the heat of the campaign shall have abated and the city shall find itself once more under the peaceful and prosperous administration of Mayor Grant, then these men, who are now degrading the Christian pulpit, will be made to resilize that they have undermined its influence and have sacrificed their own characters. One Krarera NAW YORK, Oct. 21.

"To rug Entrouby THE SUB-SUP! "No man so fit for the army se a soldier." And acting upon this old law people agreed during all past generations to keep the prises in the pulpit and off the platform What a time, and what a fewn, we should have with

such Solons as principals or wire policy. While all these paraons in politics forget or ignore the teaching of equit donice. "If our man believe himself to be religious, not bridling his tongue, that man's religion is 820 Wast Fourt smoon stanes, Oct. 23.

Folding the Buttoin.

To say Engrou or The Pro-dir Aldest folding the batton "in the moddle lengthwise and then crimewise" a friend of mine raises the point that the annual does not say account of the mini and there form the faid will nich be in the militie of made on this



EXPORESTEY IN WAR.

The Need of a Corpe of Etectricians to As stat the Regutar Army. A meeting of the New York Electrical Society was held last evening at Columbia College, Lieut, Bradley A. Fisks lee "The Civilian Electrician in tured on Modern War." The purpose of the lecture was mainly to bring forward a plan by which n time of war, all the electrical resources of New York, both in supplies and in men, would become instantly available for the defence of the city and the country. The lecturer ad verted to the indispensable part which electricity now plays in naval and military war fare, as employed in the search light, which is almost as much a feature of the equipment of a modern ship as are her guns and her tor sedoes; the telephone, which is coming into use for ship work.

which will unquestionably supplant the unsatisfactory speaking tube: in bandling of the monster apparatus used in forts for guna disappearing carriages, amunition, &c.; for military service in the field,
where the telegraph enables the General to
manœuvre large bodies of men with precision
and rapidity; and, not least, in the claborate
system of submarine mines which is now
adopted for the detence of harbors. He drew a
brief sketch of what would take place if war
were suddenly declared, which, served to suggest the immensa amount of ekertical warwhich would have to be done, and done on the
instant. He showed conclusively that the regular army and may could not perform all the
necessary electrical work if war should break
out suddenly.

To meet the contingency of a sudden war.
Lieut, Fiske proposed the formation of a corps forts for guns, disappearing carriages, amuni

To meet the contingency of a sudden war. Lieut. Fiske proposed the formation of a corps of naval and military electricians to assist the regular army and navy in its work. Such a corps might exist in every principal one, of ourse, to be the corps in New York. While the members of the corps would be men of technical knowledge, the organization should be a military one, and would be governed, with some modifications, by the same principles which govern all military bodies. Being a military body under the Governor of the State, it would at once become available on the outbreak of war. To this corps would be intrusted the arrangement and fitting of gun earranges, the storage of ammunition, the assembling of guns, and the like. Their more immediate and obvious field, however, would be the installation and fitting of electric lights, motors, te egraphs, telephones, and other electrical appliances on board the vessels of war suddenly called into requisition. The course of necessary instruction could be read by carried out, as it would mainly embrace the naval and military applications of the purely technical and military applications o of necessary instruction could be read by carried out, as it would mainly embrace the naval and military applications of the purely technical science with which the members of the corps would be already familiar. The system of instruction would naturally differ with the corps would be already familiar. The system of instruction would naturally differ with the higher ranks, it might embrace the theory and practice of gunnery, navigation, including compasses and seamanthip and a certain amount of infantry drill, and occasional into in the torpedo boat Cushing, and frequent short trips to sea for target practice in molern war ships. Lieut, Fiske suggested that the corps or battalion should at first include about 250 members, and that it should be officered, uniformed, and drilled in much the same way as the other corps of the National Guard. He was of opinion that such a body would be of immense value to the country.

WOULD-BE VOTERS ANSWERED.

Questions Asked by Men Who Want to Vote But Bon't Know If They Can Do So, If a man has his family in one county, and is working and living in another county, and has been in the second county iong enough to gain a residence, in which county can he vote?

C. W. D. B. Congers, N. Y.

In the second county; the married man chooses his own residence, and his family follows him. Where he is is the family headquarters.

My mother, then a widow, and I came to this country when I was eight years of age. My mother married a accord time, her husband subsequently becoming a critisen. Does the naturalization of my stepfather make me a citizen and entitle me to vote or must I take If you were under 16 when your stepfather was naturalized and if he was your guardian, you can you on his papers, we think. If you re 23 years old, you can

I was born in this city, lived here until 16, You are not. You changed your residence to St. Louis: to regain it here you must have lived one year in the State four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. You dan vote next year, though,

I am desirous of voting for Mr. Gibbs, and will use a paster for that purpose. Should I paste it over the name of a candidate for Mayor, would the vote be less for Mayor.

It would be counted as one vote for Fraderick 8 Gibbs for Mayor. Get your paster in the right place. Is a man who cannot read or write allowed to take an

The law says "physical disability," and speaks of the voter requiring such assistance as the "disabled voter." We don't think that mental incompetence can be count ed as an excuse, under the new law, for taking an as sistant into the booth

I shall be of age on Oct 30. When can I register? Or am I not able to vote this year? W. F S. You can register on Friday or on Saturday of this

L.K.-Your friend A. can vote without trouble. don't see why any doubt should arise in your mind.

M. P. V. - Conviction for an infamous crime alon causes a man to lose his right to vote; embezzlement is such a crime, and unless a person so convicted has been pardoned he has not the right to vote.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Tolstoi has left off smoking eigarettes, as a luxury un suited to his present principles. From twelve to eighteen suicides on the average have been registered daily at the Paris Police Office
The orange crop in the south of Spain, Sicily, and in
southern Europe generally this year is a complete failure.

A Russian Lieutenant, 22 years old, has just com pleted a trip by bicycle from bt. Petersburg to Paris in side of thirry days From October, 1889, to October, 1890, four hundred and eleven tons of ivery at \$5,000 per ton, have been

sold in London. Half of this amount came from Asia and half from Africa. A Berlin statistician reports that the number of subcides in the various countries of Europe, including England, was 75 per cent greater between 1880 and

1880 than during the preceding dreads.

Last year the most notorious trust was the Bread
Union in London. It took in all the important bakers. 2:7 in number, in the metropolis. The failure and es tire dissolution of the trust is now amnounced.
Ostrogoth, one of the few 4.000 guines yearlings England, won his first race, a seiling race, a week ago in his three year old form. Another three-year-old,

that had cost 1.703 guineas as a yearing, ran second.
It has never yet won a race
Ir. Koucharsky, a professor of medicine in St. Peters, burg, completed a lecture on acids and then poured some drops from a viai in a clara. Then he said to his clara: "Attention, young men! In two minutes you will see a man die. Good by to you all." He drank the liquit, took out his watch, and counted the seconds

until he dropped dead.

Man is said held to be the only creature that shares. The South American bird called the "met mot," the Antonia brazilessis, which actually begins sharing on arriving at materity. Saturally adorped with long thus tail feather, it is not satisfied with them in this putural state. but with its beak pips off the web on each side for a space of about two inches, leaving a

can think oval inflat the end of each.
A great deal of consideration was given to the question what or it. Panis (attodral in London, wherein a men think limes! for seaks age should be reconstructed decision was that there about be a "reconclimation." After a require excessing last near the limes! For example, the property of the wind of the surface and then said that the limes had been participated and then said that the limes had been in most limes. him as Statup to join with them in such a service of tion as Making to join with them in such a service of reperation as the extensional low required or as he thought beet and to promounts the sentence of responsibilities. Then the extress for that purpose, called in the efficient form on act of reparation to Almghay and for the distinct recently done to like sentence of the extension with the Blainty read the sentence of reconstitution which declared than the fathedral of Making was reconstituted and freed from all canonical in reduced to the restriction of the continuous which declared from all canonical in pediment and producestion emptracted and incurred by so are of spicede or bioodelad foreser.

Drerkeard, Absent-minded Party-Mulio, Barbins. How's Mes

Barking-Hos very weil the's been ill all enumer.
A. H. P. - I'm very sorry to bear that And how Mrs Barbins!

"You ought to change the name of your new cake complete. Your incorporated title does not look wall

Local Line when and brail is seems to me The New York Bon Co en ber et guestine "

The latest interesting backs lasted by T. E. Patarson & Bros. Philadel-tile, are "Rapes, or to the Whitipost of Rapoleou's Rega," by Rantie Lein; "How Me Was Her," by Ma. E. D. E. M. doodbough; "The Capting Beths," by tile same writer, and "Handsome Miss Lain," by Leip Gladys Hamilton.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

Attention has been called by the authorities to the somewhat dangerous nature of the drive ing of women in Central Park. They are abroad usually between the hours of 10 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. They make a remarkable show of beauty, but not unfortunately, of skill. Women drive all sorts of vehicles, including mall carts, dog carts, phase tons, buckboards, buggies, spiders, and road wagons, and as they are sinvariably moved more by the appearance of a horse than by his appeal, the effect, from a Spectacular point of view, is admirable. The horses most in use are compact and well-built little English cots driven in pairs. Usually, women drivers occupy the whole breadth of the road, no matter which way they are going, and the executes from collisions are, at limes, mirawe, lous, As a rule, the horses are extendly trained and easily handled, and to this is probably due the small number of accidents. It has been suggested that a school for the instruction of women in driving would prove profitable. There is no criticism to be playing the profitable. There is no criticism to be play upon the riding of New York women. As a rule. They seem entirely at the general sendide. tons, buckboards, buggles, spiders, and road

Congressman Flower has the general appearance of a fighter. If, as he says, he will step into the breach and make the recount of New York's population the work of his life in Congress, he will present as sturdy a figure as the House can show. He is rather short in stature house can show. He is rather short in stature, but the breadth of his shoulders 1s so great that when seen from the rear a spectator is reminded of a brawny athlete of one of the strong men whose reputations are made by lifting weights. Mr. Flower's health is not precarious, as the papers state at times. A glance at him is enough to prove that.

The literary critics are now aware that "The Anglomaniaca" was written by a woman, but all of them do not seem to know whether that new and popular back, "The Woman's sade," was written by a man.

The Lincoln Club of Brooklyn has recently advanced its dues from \$30 to \$40. Some dis satisfaction is expressed by members who object to paying \$10 a year for dues in a "temperance club." The Lincoln is, perhaps, the berance cuto. The Lincoln is, perhaps, the only social ciub of consequence in New York or Brooklyn which does not permit the sile of whee and liquors in its caft. When mem ers give big dinners at the cub house they do sometimes persuade the House Committeet, look the other way whils neuse or so of what is introduced, but not a drop of an hing harder than coffee is sold in the club house.

A gentleman who stands high in the department of the army talked with some vigor yes-terday of the recent remarkable disclosures of Insubordination and rebellion which are being made in the English army. "It is all well enough," he said, "for careless

correspondents and critics to make light of the doings of the Grenadler Guards and of the riot of the past day or two in the East Surrey regiment. But these things are alarming indications of the conditions in the British army which will be taken advantage of promptly in the war offices of France, Germany, Austria, and Russia. When two of the crack regiments revolt against orders for foreign service within a few months of one another, and are subsequently ordered away in disgrave and punishment, it indicates that the general structure of the British army is in a decidedly precarious and undealthy condition. If any Russian, Austrian, Italian, or French regiment should make such exhibition of cowardice and revolt it would have been punished in the most summary manner and an investigation of the entire military system ordered at once. When I say punished, I mean that the men both of ranks and of the line would have been in prison, put on hard laior, and otherwise degraded. They would have been shorn of their rights and an example male which could not be misunderstood. The result of the mistakes in treating the riots of the Grenadier Guards is that the East Surrey regiment has followed exactly in their footsteps, and there seems to be as much maudlin sentimentality over this collection of louish warriors as incre was over the Grenadiers, I wonder what the present representatives of England's once invincible holy of soldiers of the line would say if they were ordered to such duty as our men have to perform on the plains and in the extreme Northwest?"

"One after the other," said a Cuban planter which will be taken advantage of promptly in

"One after the other," said a Cuban planter yesterday, "the possessions of Spain in America have won their independence, and Cuba's liberation will not be long delayed. Our protests against misgovernment are ignored at Madrid, and now our people are almost ready for the revolt that will soon be heard of. struggles of the past were failures, but there is promise of success in the next struggle. The creoles, the negroes and many of the native Spaniards among us will unite for liberation. Our industries are depressed, our taxation is heavy, and our finances are in a badway. We must get rid of Spain. I should like to see a federation of the islands of the West Indies."

A gentleman who returned from Germany by way of a North German Lloyd steamer last Saturday said yesterday, in speaking of the coming celebration of Von Moltke's birthday. that he had had the pleasure of seeing the old Field Marshal the day before he left Berlin.

"I happened to be at the War Office." he aid, "when Von Moltke drove up. quite erect in the corner of the big open barouche, which was drawn by two very plump barouche, which was drawn by two very plump dapple grav horses. On the box was a very stout old driver and a moon-faced orderly, who was almost as big in circumference. They were oldish men, and undoubtedly they had been personal attendants of Yon Mottke's for many years. The contrast between the two bulky retainers and the elim, sharp-featured, and ercel little Marshal was a very remarkable one. Yon Moltke smiled and kissed his hand to the children, and saluted the bystanders as he entered the War Ollice. He is still a splendid looking solder, and he carries the great weight of his years uprightly and well. It would be difficult to imagine a more heroic figure."

Gov. Andrew Mure of the Island of Mauritius is about to pay a visit to this country. It is the first time he has had a leave of absence in twelve years. The British Government has now accorded him a vacation of one year to recuperate from the ill effects of so long a residence in a warm climate. Mr. Mure was formerly the Sheriff of the Shetland Isles. His removal from there in 1877 was at his own reremoval from there in 1877 was at his own request, to eacape the severe winters. Gov. Mure at Mauritius is oblined to keep up a large household for appearance sake, including 300 colored servants. In making arrangements for his visit to America he wrote to a gentleman in this city, asking if it would be necessary for him to be accompanied by ten of his most falthful body guard, in order to make an impression upon the Governor and Mayor of New York, to whom he has letters of introduction. He was assured that the cordiality of his reception would not be regulated by the size of his retinue,

In the window of a music store in Nassau treet there is an old violin, from the bridge of which haugs a placard acnouncing to the pub-lic that the original owner was George Wash-

A Suggestive Letter from a Janitor, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser! The re-

port in to-day's BUN of the action of the Board of Education does a great injustice to the janitors. About 135 janitors are employed in the public schools. They have to emily nearly \$60 assistants. The appropriation for this service is \$146,000, or an average of 4538 s man. The property cared for by the justion is worth over \$10,000.0 to an insured and is worth over \$10,000,000. It is an insured and is not fireproof. If the achief buildings were placed in a row, say on Third assume, they would reach from Seventh to High street. Now all this wast properly is cared for cleaned daily, and the heating spears us attended to for less than 1 spears and when it domes to night schools the action fars even worse, it is not adequate tay, and when it domes to night schools the action fars even worse, it is not also find a might out of which he has to pay at least \$1, and generally move for extra help. The balance is sight moves for extra help. The balance is sight general peace for its lower of highly work. It is not think to do at its nation to the class of one class of one class of the places.

Assume Your, Oct. 23

John Quincy Adams's Chinese Blot. From the Indianapola Journal

Muners. Oct. 21.—Twenty reass ago Joba Other Adams came here from near Figura Ohio and but nearly all the money in a little machine along He now lives at the age of the maintenance. On an internet of \$1.50 a work, He lives almost exceeded with attent on rate, which he catches and each with attent reliab.

Mark Twels 4 springed, From the Waldshapton copr.

A story is told that on one accessor of arise 1-di-7 to arise, who is established and figured in their arise 1-di-7 to arise, who is established and figured in their are as a second first to go arising and first arise is established as a second first to the first to arise to the first to the first to are also as a second first to the first to the first to a second first